



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

May 23.

SIR Wm. R. HAMILTON, LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy Bailie, late F. T. C. D., concluded a paper which he had commenced on the last meeting but one of the Academy, the subject of which was a general statement of his researches in certain parts of Asia Minor, relative to Inscriptions of the Græco-Roman era. The following is an outline of his communication.

He commenced with some brief notices of what has been done by scholars in this department of classical literature, and with remarking on its importance, as illustrative of the language, the history, and the institutions of the people who have bequeathed these monuments to after-ages. In this section, the labours of Chandler, Pococke, Spon, Clarke, and Professor Böeckh, were particularly commemorated.

Next followed an account of the rules by which he was guided, in forming his collection of inscriptions, during a tour which he had recently made in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The third section embraced notices of the inscriptions which he copied in six of the Apocalyptic sites, namely, Ephesus, Philadelphia, Sardes, Thyatira, Pergamus, and Smyrna, and of a few others which he found in some neighbouring localities, viz. two sepulchral, from the sites of the ancient Cottaion, and three from the Turkish town of Kîrkagatch, situated on the road from Thyatira to Pergamus.

The Ephesian monuments related chiefly to circumstances connected with the Artemisiac festivals. They were three in number; one, a psephisma, or decree of the senate and people of Ephesus; the two remaining, honorary tituli.

Of the four inscriptions found at Philadelphia, the most remarkable was a fragment of a titulus, which, in all probability, had been inscribed on the pedestal of a statue of the

eunuch Eutropius, after the downfall of the power of that favourite of Arcadius.

In support of this opinion, Dr. Kennedy Bailie entered at some length into that part of the history of the period which concerns the expedition against Trigibild the Ostrogoth, under the auspices of Eutropius, which terminated in the discomfiture and death of the general whom he had selected.

This inscription was found in an extremely mutilated state ; and an attempt has been made by the author of the paper to restore it, on the basis of the historical notices derivable from Claudian's two books against Eutropius.

It was metrical: the lines alternately hexameter and pentameter.

The inscriptions found at Thyatira were nine in number, of which four at least were entaphial. The others were chiefly honorary tituli, and of these, the most perfect which Dr. Kennedy Bailie found, was one which had been inscribed on the pedestal of a statue erected in memory of the skill and prowess of a distinguished Thyatirene athlete, Menander the son of Paullus, by the youths of the first Heracleian Gymnasia.

The most perfect amongst the sepulchral epigraphs was found on a sors which had been the property of a distinguished citizen of Thyatira, named Fabius Zosimus. In this are recited, at full length, the intentions of the owner, the legal sanction under which they were to be carried into effect, the names of the Proconsul and Registrar, as also the date.

It contains, moreover, some interesting notices relating to the astyography of the ancient site amongst the ruins of which it was found.

Of the Sardian monuments, the most remarkable was one which appeared to have been destined to commemorate the munificence of Tiberius, Trajan, and, most probably, of Hadrian also, to the citizens of Sardes.

This record was found by the author in a most mutilated state ; but sufficient of it fortunately remained, to enable him to connect its notices with the accounts given by Tacitus, Spartianus, and Dio, of the liberality of those emperors to the distressed States of the Proconsular Asia, which had been devastated by a succession of earthquakes in the region of the Katakekaumene.

The most remarkable of the Pergamenian incriptions were those in honour of Hadrian, both after his assumption of the purple, and during the life-time of Trajan. One of these may be regarded as peculiarly valuable, the great probability being, that it still exists amongst the inedited monuments of the Græco-Roman era, and that it bears most strongly on the historical doubt originated by the above-mentioned Dio, on the subject of Hadrian's adoption.

Two other inscriptions, which were copied at Pergamos, appear evidently to belong to the period of the Lower Empire. They have, however, been allowed a place in this collection, as tending to illustrate the taste and style of the age in such matters. Both are honorary, and one entaphial.

The Smyrnæan Tituli are five in number, viz. a fragment of a decree, or treaty ; a notice of the officers of the customs of the port of the ancient city ; a votive epigraph, on a stele ; a fragment of an inscription from the frieze of a temple ; lastly, an epitaph.

On these the author of the essay dwelt at considerable length, more especially on the third, in which he pointed out a circumstance which appeared to have escaped the notice of former writers : amongst these, of Mr. Arundell, whose work on the Apocalyptic Churches appeared in 1828. This remark concerned the metre, and led to a conversation with a gentleman present, who expressed an interest in Mr. Arundell's discoveries, and a wish to be informed on the subject of the accuracy of that traveller's statements.

Dr. Kennedy Bailie's reply was: that his sole concern, at present, was the literature of inscriptions; that therefore he felt not at liberty to venture any observation on either the style or the accuracy of the reverend gentleman's volumes, excepting so far as related to that subject; and that he was bound in candour to confess, that the form in which his collection of inscriptions has been offered to the public is not one on which any reader could rely as a scholar-like representation of the original monuments.

The inscriptions of the Turkish town of Kîrgagatch and Cotaion, next occupied the author's attention. The first of these, three in number, comprised an honorary titulus, in favour of Hadrian, inscribed on a block of marble, which was most probably brought from Stratonicea. Secondly, a decree of the senate and people of that city in honour of Diodorus Philometor, son of Nicander, in consideration of his public services. Thirdly, a dedication of a church, in the age of the Lower Empire, or what appears to have been such, for the characters had been very much effaced.

Of these the author read a detailed account, and stated his reasons for supposing that the more ancient tituli had been brought from Stratonicea in Caria, thus establishing some connexion between that site and the Turkish town. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as there exist no architectural remains in Kîrkagatch to lead to the supposition that it occupied any known ancient site.

Two inscriptions from Kûtaïah (Cotyaion) concluded the series, both of which were copied from grave-stones in the Armenian cemetery. They were sepulchral tituli, and the stones themselves, on which they were engraved, most probably fragments of Sarkophagi.

---

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Hunter, presenting to the Academy three mathematical works, by the Nuwab Shums-ool-oomrah of Hyderabad.